Spokane Counts 2002:
Health and Social Indicators
MAPP Reference Tool for Indicator Selection

Category One

Demographic Characteristics

Definition of Category**:** Demographic characteristics include measures of total population as well as percent of total population by age group, gender, race and ethnicity, where these populations and subpopulations are located, and the rate of change in population density over time, due to births, deaths and migration patterns.

Overall Demographic Information [+]			
1990 Population	**2000 Population**	**Net Change**	**Population Density**
Comments on Net Change in Population (i.e., patterns of natural change such as births and deaths versus migration):			

+ population size and population density can be obtained from CHSI Report

Demographic Profile: Age and Sex									
Age Group	**County**						**State**		
	Number			**Percentage**			**Percentage**		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<1									
1 – 14									
15 – 24									
25 – 44									
45 – 64									
65 – 74									
75 and older									
Total									

Demographic Profile: Race / Ethnic Distribution

Use the following subgroups (as listed in the 2000 Census) to show numbers and percentages by race and ethnicity. Customize the listing of race and ethnicity groups by adding or deleting those that are not relevant to the jurisdiction. Also look at the percent change from 1990 to identify trends.

Population Subgroup	County		State
	Number	**Percentage**	**Percentage**
White			
Black or African Am.			
American Indian or Alaska Native			
Asian			
Hispanic or Latino			
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander			
White			
Some other race (Specify)			

Provide additional comments related to the jurisdiction that might be helpful in analyzing the demographics and subpopulations. Is the jurisdiction rural or urban? How is the jurisdiction's demographic distribution different from that of the state?

Category Two

Socioeconomic Characteristics

<u>Definition of Category</u>: Socioeconomic characteristics include measures that have been shown to affect health status, such as income, education, and employment, and the proportion of the population represented by various levels of these variables.

Socioeconomic Measure	County		State	
Core Indicators	Current	Percent Change from 1990		
Employment – Percent Unemployed				
Percent Below Poverty Level				
▪ Children*				
▪ Families*				
▪ Total*				
Median Household Income*				
Ratio of students graduating who entered 9th grade 3 years prior*				
Special Populations	Number	Proportion of Total Pop.	Number	Proportion of Total Pop.
▪ Migrant persons*				
▪ Homeless persons*				
▪ Non-English speaking persons*				
Persons aged 25 and older with less than a high school education*[+]				
Persons without health insurance*				
Single parent families*				

* Indicators recommended in the 1997 IOM Report.

[+] Data available in CHSI Report

Extended Indicators	County	State
Per Capita Income		
WIC eligibles: Percent of total population		
Medicaid eligibles: Percent of total population		
High School Graduation Rate		
Percent of population with a college or higher level of education		
Food Stamp Recipients - Percent of total population		
Number of subsidized housing units per total number of households.		

Category 3

Health Resource Availability

Definition of Category: This domain represents factors associated with health system capacity, which may include both the number of licensed and credentialed health personnel and the physical capacity of health facilities. In addition, the category of health resources includes measures of access, utilization, cost and quality of health care and prevention services. Service delivery patterns and roles of public and private sectors as payers and/or providers may also be relevant.

Core
1. Medicaid eligibles to participating physicians
2. Licensed dentists: rate total population (CHSI Report)
3. Licensed primary care physicians (general practice, family practice, internal, ob/gyn, and pediatrics): rate total population (CHSI Report)
4. Licensed hospital beds: total, acute, specialty beds; rate total population (and occupancy rate)
5. Visiting nurse services/in home support services: rate total population
6. Proportion of population without a regular source of primary care (including dental services)
7. Per capita health care spending for Medicare beneficiaries (the Medicare adjusted average per capita cost)
8. Local health department full-time equivalents employees (FTEs): number per total population
9. Total operating budget of local health department: dollars per total population

Extended
1. Medicaid physician availability: ratio
1. Medicaid dentist availability: ratio
2. Licensed doctors: rate total population
3. Licensed opticians/optometrists: rate total population
4. Licensed practical nurses: rate total population
5. Licensed advanced registered nurse practitioners: rate total population
6. Licensed registered nurses: rate total population
7. Nursing home beds: rate total population (and occupancy rate)
8. Adult living facility beds: total population
9. Percent of population provided primary care services by private providers
10. Percent of population provided primary care services by community and migrant health centers
11. Percent of population provided primary care services by other sources

Category Four

Quality of Life

Definition of Category: Quality of Life (QOL) is a construct that "connotes an overall sense of well-being when applied to an individual" and a "supportive environment when applied to a community" (Moriarty, 1996). While some dimensions of QOL can be quantified using indicators research has shown to be related to determinants of health and community-well being, other valid dimensions of QOL include perceptions of community residents about aspects of their neighborhoods and communities that either enhance or diminish their quality of life.

Core
1. Proportion of persons satisfied with the quality of life in the community (IOM, 1997)
2. Proportion of adults satisfied with the health care system in the community (IOM, 1997)
3. Proportion of parents in the PTA
4. Number of openings in child care facilities for low income families
5. Number of neighborhood crime watch areas
6. Civic organizations/association members per 1,000 population
7. Percent of registered voters who vote

Extended
1. Proportion of residents planning to stay in the community / neighborhood for next five years
2. Proportion of youth involved in organized after school recreational/educational activities
3. Number of child care facilities/ preschool –age population
4. Number of small/medium licensed businesses/population
5. Number of small locally owned businesses/population
6. Proportion of minority-owned businesses
7. Number of neighborhood/community-building get-togethers /year
8. Number of support resources identified by residents
9. Outreach to the physically, mentally, or psychologically challenged
10. Number of cultural events per year
11. Number of ethnic events per year
12. Number of inter-ethnic community groups and associations
13. Participation in developing a shared community vision
14. Number of grass root groups active at neighborhood level
15. Number of advocacy groups active at community level
16. Civic participation hours/week (volunteer, faith-related, cultural, political)
17. Percent registered to vote

Category Five

Behavioral Risk Factors

Definition of Category: Risk factors in this category include behaviors, which are believed to cause or to be contributing factors to injuries, disease, and death during youth and adolescence and significant morbidity and mortality in later life.

The indicators below correlate with information found in the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). For more information, go to http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/brfss/pdf/userguide.pdf.

General Risk: For each of the following, look at risk by percent of total population, by subgroups: age, gender, race, ethnicity, income, and education (as appropriate to describe prevalence and to design appropriate subgroup interventions).

Behavioral Risk Factor By Lifestage				
Behavioral Risk Factor	**Total**	**Youth < 18**	**Adult**	**Older Adult (>64)**
Substance Use and Abuse				
Tobacco use*				
Illegal drug use				
Binge drinking				
Lifestyle				
Nutrition[+]				
Obesity*[+]				
Exercise				
Sedentary lifestyle[+]				
Protective Factors (safety)				
Seatbelt use				
Child safety seat use				
Bicycle helmet use				
Condom use				
Screening				
Pap Smear (Percent of age-specific female population)[+]				
Mammography (Percent of age-specific female population[+]				

Behavioral Risk Factor by Special Populations [#]				
Behavioral Risk Factor	**Total**	**Race (Ethnicity) / Gender Subgroups**	**Income**	**Education**
Substance Use and Abuse				
Tobacco use*				
Illegal drug use				
Binge drinking				
Lifestyle				
Nutrition				
Obesity*				
Exercise				
Sedentary lifestyle				
Protective Factors (safety)				
Seatbelt use				
Child safety seat use				
Bicycle helmet use				
Condom use				
Screening				
Pap Smear (Percent of age-specific female population)				
Mammography (Percent of age-specific female population				

* Indicators recommended in the 1997 IOM Report.
[#] The community will need to define the special populations for this table, using their demographics as a basis. This information is useful in identifying interventions targeted at specific groups.
[+] Statewide data available in CHSI Report

Category Six

Environmental Health Indicators

Definition of Category: The physical environment directly impacts health and quality of life. Clean air and water, as well as safely prepared food, are essential to physical health. Exposure to environmental substances such as lead or hazardous waste increases risk for preventable disease. Unintentional home, workplace, or recreational injuries affect all age groups and may result in premature disability or mortality.

Core
1. Air quality - number and type of U.S. Environmental Protection Agency air quality standards not met (IOM, 1997; CHSI Report)
2. Water quality - proportion of assessed rivers, lakes, and estuaries that support beneficial uses (e.g., fishing and swimming approved) (IOM, 1997)
3. Indoor clean air - Percent of public facilities designated tobacco-free
4. Workplace hazards - Percent of OSHA violations
5. Food safety - foodborne disease: rate per total population (CHSI Report)
6. Lead exposure - Percent of children under 5 years of age who are tested and have blood levels exceeding 10mcg/dL
7. Waterborne disease: rate per total population
8. Fluoridated water - percent total population with fluoridated water supplies
9. Rabies in animals: number of cases

Extended
1. Solid Waste Management - number of sanitary nuisance complaints
2. Solid Waste Management - percent of residences serviced by sanitary elimination program (garbage pickup, recycling)
3. Solid Waste Management - pounds of recycled solid waste per day per person
4. Compliance in tributary streams with water standards for dissolved oxygen
5. Salmonella cases: rate per total population (CHSI Report – number of cases)
6. Shigella: rate per total population (CHSI Report – number of cases)
7. Enteric cases: total cases per total population
8. Incidence of animal/vector-borne disease (e.g., Lyme, West Nile, encephalitis)
9. Contaminated wells: percent of total wells sampled
10. Septic tanks: rate per total population
11. Septic tanks: rate of failure
12. Sanitary nuisance complaints: rate per total population
13. Radon Detection - percent of homes tested for or remedied of excessive levels
14. Hazardous Waste Sites number - percent of population within exposure area
15. Percent of restaurants that failed inspection
16. Percent of pools that failed inspection
17. Number of houses built before 1950 (risk for lead-based paint exposure): number and proportion in community

Category Seven

Social and Mental Health

Definition of Category: This category represents social and mental factors and conditions, which directly or indirectly influence overall health status and individual and community quality of life. Mental health conditions and overall psychological well-being and safety may be influenced by substance abuse and violence within the home and within the community.

Core
1. During the past 30 days, average number of days for which adults report that their mental health was not good (IOM, 1997) [See Category 9 for similar question regarding physical health]
2. Number and rate of confirmed cases of child abuse and neglect among children (IOM, 1997)
3. Homicide rate: age adjusted; total, white, non-white (IOM, 1997, CHSI Report)
4. Suicide rate: age adjusted; total, white, non-white; teen suicide (IOM, 1997, CHSI Report)
5. Domestic violence: rate per total population
6. Psychiatric admissions: rate per total population
7. Alcohol-related motor vehicle injuries/mortality: rate per total population
8. Drug-related mortality rate

Extended
1. Elderly abuse: rate per population > age 59
2. Simple assaults: rate per total population
3. Aggravated assaults: rate per total population
4. Burglary: rate per total population
5. Illegal drug sales and possession: rate per total population
6. Forcible sex: rate per total population
7. Intentional injury: age-adjusted mortality
8. Alcohol-related mortality rate
9. Binge drinking -- percent of adult population (Note: This indicator is also listed in the Category 7)
10. Treatment for mental disorder -- percent of population
11. Crime rates: violent crimes; hate crimes; sexual assault

Category Eight

Maternal and Child Health

Definition of Category: One of the most significant areas for monitoring and comparison relates to the health of a vulnerable population: infants and children. This category focuses on birth data and outcomes as well as mortality data for infants and children. Because maternal care is correlated with birth outcomes, measures of maternal access to, and/or utilization of, care is included. Births to teen mothers are a critical indicator of increased risk for both mother and child.

Core
1. Infant mortality (death within 1st year): total, white, non-white rate per 1000 live births (IOM, 1997, CHSI Report)
2. Entrance into prenatal care in 1st trimester: Percent total, white, non-white per live births
3. Births to adolescents (ages 10-17) as a proportion of total live births (IOM, 1997, CHSI Report)
4. Adolescent pregnancy rate (ages 15-17)
5. Very low birth weight (less than 1,500 grams): Percent total live births, white, non-white (CHSI Report)
6. Child mortality: rate per population age 1-14 / 100,000
7. Neonatal mortality: total, white, non-white, rate per live births
8. Post Neonatal mortality: total, white, non-white rate per live births

Extended
1. Live birth rate
2. Fertility rates
3. 3rd trimester prenatal care: percent of total, white, non-white per live births
4. No prenatal care: percent of total, white, non-white live births
5. Prenatal care; no care; adequate care
6. Repeat births to teens
7. Family planning numbers as percent of target population
8. Low birth weight: percent of total, white, non-white live births (CHSI Report – percent of total population)
9. Perinatal conditions: AAM
10. Mortality due to birth defects: total, white, non-white rate population (CHSI Report)
11. EPSDT as percent of eligibles
12. WIC recipients as percent of eligibles
13. Teen and young adult tobacco smoking rates
14. C-section rate

Category Nine

Death, Illness, and Injury

Definition of Category: Health status in a community is measured in terms of mortality (rates of death within a population) and morbidity (rates of the incidence and prevalence of disease). Mortality may be represented by crude rates or age-adjusted rates (AAM); by degree of premature death (Years of Productive Life Lost or YPLL); and by cause (disease - cancer and non-cancer or injury - intentional, unintentional). Morbidity may be represented by age-adjusted (AA) incidence of cancer and chronic disease.

Note: Adjustment on rates should use projected Year 2000 standard population.

Core
1. General health status (percent respondents reporting their health status as excellent, very good, good, fair, poor) (IOM, 1997, CHSI Report) [See Category 7 for similar question regarding mental health]
2. Average number of sick days within the past month (CHSI Report)

Mortality (Age adjusted rates)
Note: Adjustment on rates should use projected Year 2000 standard population.
3. All causes: AAM, total, by age, race, and gender (CHSI Report)
4. All cancers: AAM, total, white, non-white (CHSI Report)
5. Unintentional Injuries: Total, by age, race, and gender (CHSI Report)
6. Years of Productive Life Lost (YPLL): number of YPLL under age 75 per population (total, white, non-white)
7. Breast cancer (IOM, CHSI Report)
8. Lung cancer (IOM, CHSI Report)
9. Cardiovascular disease (IOM, 1997, CHSI Report)
10. Motor vehicle crashes (IOM, 1997, CHSI Report)
11. Cervical cancer
12. Colorectal cancer (CHSI Report)
13. Chronic obstructive lung disease
14. Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis: AAM, total, white, non-white
15. Diabetes mellitus: AAM, total, white, non-white (CHSI Report)
16. Pneumonia/influenza: AAM, total, white, non-white
17. Stroke: AAM, total, white, non-white (CHSI Report)

Extended
Morbidity (Incidence of newly diagnosed cases)
1. Breast cancer (total, white, non-white)
2. Cervical cancer (total, white, non-white)
3. Colorectal cancer
4. Lung and bronchus cancer
5. Prostate cancer
6. Melanoma

7. Oral cancer
8. Dental caries in school-aged children

Hospitalizations (number and rate/total pop.) for the following:*
9.   Asthma
10. Cellulitis
11. Congestive heart failure
12. Diabetes
13. Gangrene
14. Influenza
15. Malignant hypertension
16. Perforated/bleeding ulcers
17. Pneumonia
18. Pyelonephritis
19. Ruptured appendix

* High or increasing hospitalization numbers may indicate either a lack of necessary primary care or an excess of the risk factors in the community. Careful analysis will need to be conducted to determine which is the case in the community.

Category Ten

Communicable Disease

Definition of Category: Measures within this category include diseases which are usually transmitted through person-to-person contact or shared use of contaminated instruments / materials. Many of these diseases can be prevented through a high level of vaccine coverage of vulnerable populations, or though the use of protective measures, such as condoms for the prevention of sexually-transmitted diseases.

Core
1. Proportion of 2-year old children who have received all age-appropriate vaccines, as recommended by the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (IOM, 1997)
2. Proportion of adults aged 65 and older who have ever been immunized for pneumococcal pneumonia (IOM, 1997)
3. Proportion of adults aged 65 and older who have been immunized in the past 12 months for influenza (IOM, 1997, CHSI Report)
4. Vaccine preventable: Percent of appropriately immunized children/population
5. Syphilis (primary and secondary) cases: reported incidence by age, race, gender (IOM, 1997 CHSI Report – number of cases)
6. Gonorrhea cases: rate total population
7. Chlamydia: reported incidence
8. Tuberculosis: AAM, reported incidence by age, race, and gender (IOM, 1997, CHSI Report – number of cases)
9. AIDS: AAM, reported incidence by age, race, gender (IOM, 1997, CHSI Report – number of cases)
10. Bacterial meningitis cases: reported incidence
11. Hepatitis A cases: reported incidence (CHSI Report – number of cases)
12. Hepatitis B cases: reported incidence (CHSI Report – number of cases)
13. Hepatitis C cases: reported incidence

Extended
1. Nosocomial infections
2. Group B streptococcus

Category Eleven

Sentinel Events

Definition of Category: Sentinel events are those cases of unnecessary disease, disability, or untimely death that could be avoided if appropriate and timely medical care or preventive services were provided. These include vaccine-preventable illness, late stage cancer diagnosis, and unexpected syndromes or infections. Sentinel events may alert the community to health system problems such as inadequate vaccine coverage, lack of primary care and/or screening, a bioterrorist event, or the introduction of globally transmitted infections.

Core

Vaccine preventable disease
1. Measles: number and rate/total population (CHSI Report – number of cases)
2. Mumps: number and rate/total population
3. Rubella: number and rate/total population (CHSI Report – number of cases)
4. Pertussis: number and rate/total population (CHSI Report – number of cases)
5. Tetanus: number and rate/total population

Other
6. Percent late stage diagnosis cancer – cervical
7. Percent late stage diagnosis cancer – breast
8. Number of deaths or age-adjusted death rate for work-related injuries (IOM, 1997)
9. Unexpected syndromes due to unusual toxins or infectious agents, possibly related to a bioterrorist event (i.e., smallpox, anthrax)

Extended
1. Congenital syphilis
2. Childhood TB
3. Drug-resistant TB
4. Residential fire deaths (number and rate)
5. Drug overdose deaths (number and rate)
6. Gun-related youth deaths (number and rate)
7. Maternal death (number and rate)